

November 15, 1775.

NUMB. 2447.

The PENNSYLVANIA

G A Z E T T E.

Containing the Freshest Ad-

vices, Foreign and Domestic.



BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 18th day of November inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Henry Faans, the sign of the King of Prussia, in Campington, a certain messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the west side of Third-street, near Poplar-Lane, in the Northern Liberties, containing in front 20 feet, and in depth 230 feet; bounded by ground of William Coats, and others; subject to a groundrent of Six Pounds currency, per annum; late the estate of John Duffy; seized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 18th day of November inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Henry Faans, the sign of the King of Prussia, in Campington, a certain two story frame messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto appertaining, situate on the north side of Poplar-Lane, between Third and Fourth-streets, in the Northern Liberties, containing in front 23 feet, and in depth 73 feet; bounded by ground of William Craig, and others; subject to a groundrent of Six Pounds per annum; late the estate of a certain William Cleman; seized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Tuesday, the 21st day of November inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of William Brown, in Arch street, near Sixth-street corner, a certain lot or piece of ground, situate on the east side of Eighth-street, in the square between High-street and Arch street aforesaid, containing in breadth 20 feet, and in depth 100 feet; bounded by ground of Richard Armitt, Edward Bonfall, and others; subject to a groundrent of Three Pounds Ten Shillings, currency, per annum, part of the estate of George Shoemaker, late blacksmith, deceased; seized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Thursday, the 23d day of November inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Edward Barret, in Front-street, Southwark, a certain three story brick messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, with the buildings and appurtenances, situate on the west side of Second-street and east side of George-street, in the District of Southwark aforesaid, containing in front 23 feet, and in depth 256 feet; bounded by ground of Henry Jones, and others; subject to a groundrent of 1000, per annum. Also a certain other lot or piece of ground, having sundry frame shops thereon erected, situate as aforesaid, containing in breadth 80 feet, and in depth 256 feet; bounded by ground of William Griffith, and others; subject to a groundrent of 1000, per annum; late the estate of Francis Trumble; seized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, November 11, 1775.
JUST arrived from London, in the ship Hawke, Jacob Getshus, master, and now lying off Market-street wharf, a few LIKELY HEALTHY SERVANTS, amongst whom are farmers, shoemakers, tailors, silversmiths, a jeweller, carriers, a plaffer, clothier, butcher, hatter, cabinet-maker, clerks, and two young women, whose times are to be disposed of by STEPHEN and JOSEPH SHEWELL, WILLIAM CRAIG, or the master on board.

TO BE SOLD,
By PUBLIC VENDUE, on Saturday, the Second of December, at Depford Farm, near the Mouth of Raccoon, Gloucester County, New-Jersey.

TWO HORSES, two breeding MARES, and a Number of the best bred COLTS, got by Figure, Herod, Briton, Yorick, &c.
The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock, when Attendance will be given, and the Terms made known, by
PETER BECKET.

Bucks County, November 3, 1775.
THE Subscribers, Auditors of the estate of BALTUS WEEK, of Rock-hill township in said county, potter (an absconded debtor) have appointed to meet, on Thursday, the 30th instant, at the house of John Kelly, of Hill-town in said county, inholder, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to make a dividend of said estate amongst his creditors; all persons having any just demands against said Baltus Week, are requested to produce their accounts (legally proven) to the Auditors on said day; those that neglect to comply with this request, will be excluded from having any dividend of his estate in said county, as the Auditors intend to close their accounts on said day.
ROBERT SHEWELL,
DAVID EVANS,
JOHN GREER.

STOLEN from the Subscribers, living in Hempfield township, Lancaster county, on the 18th and 20th days of October last, Two Silver Watches and a Coat, one of the watches is French make, single case, a china face and the place for winding her up is in the face, there is a blue mark on the regulator, and a red stone on the perpendicular, the maker's name is William Borkin. The other is a double cased watch, with a china face, with two small pieces broke out of it. The coat is brown, with two small pieces broke out of it. Whoever takes up said thief, and secures him, so that the owners may have the said watches and coat, shall have Six Pounds reward, or Forty Shillings for each watch. Watch-makers, and others, are desired to take notice of such watches which may be brought to them by suspected persons.
PETER KEITZER,
JOHN SHERCH.

Frederick-Town, Frederick County, Maryland, October 12, 1775.
RUN away from the Subscribers, last night, an indentured servant man, named Edward Hodge, born in Lincolnshire, in England, about 5 feet 10 inches high, between 40 and 50 years old, sandy complexion, has remarkable swelled ankles, which makes him walk lame, is by trade a butcher; had on, and took with him, one blue fur coat, one close-bodied ditto, 3 pair of striped holland trowsers, one pair of light blue breeches, brown jacket, grey ribbed stockings, one pair of boots and two pair of shoes, old castor hat. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him, so that I may get him again, shall have Forty Shillings reward; and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by JAMES SMITH, 16 w.

TO BE SOLD,
The following described Plantations, in the township of North-wales, Philadelphia county, 20 miles from the city,
ONE plantation, containing 82 acres, with a stone house and frame barn, two orchards, and a pump before the door, a sufficient quantity of woodland and meadow on said place. One plantation, containing 60 acres, with a stone house and a well before the door, an orchard, plenty of woodland and meadow; Wissahickon creek runs through said place. One plantation, lying in the township of Montgomery, county of Philadelphia, 20 miles from the city, containing 235 acres, with a large house, part stone and part frame, and a frame barn, two orchards, and a spring before the door; a great quantity of good woodland and meadow ground; the great road from Philadelphia to Bethlehem runs through said place, and would suit for two settlements. One other plantation, situate in the township of Whitemarsh, Philadelphia county, 13 miles from the city, with a large stone house, a barn, a well near the door, and a sufficient quantity of woodland and meadow, a lime-kiln and quarry on said place. Any person or persons inclining to view any of the plantations, by applying to the subscriber, in North-wales, near the first described plantation, may know the terms of sale.
GEORGE MARIS.
N. B. Came to one of the above plantations, the Seventh-month last, a dark brindled Bull, with large horns.

LAST night was broke open the house of the subscriber, at Greenwich-point Ferry, opposite Gloucester, and was stolen, two silver halfpint Cans, marked I. M. S. in a cypher on the front part; also, nine silver Table Spoons, some marked A. R. others M. and R. and about Seven Pounds in cash, one Four Dollar Continental Bill, one Twenty and Ten Shilling Pennsylvania Bills, the other in English Shillings and Quarter Dollars; the other in small Bills, unknown; and an old worked Pocket-Book, with some Accounts and Letters in it. All Silver-smiths, and other persons, are desired to stop the above articles if offered to sale, and the person that brought them, and whoever shall apprehend the thief or thieves, or give information, so as the goods may be had again and thieves brought to justice, shall have TEN POUNDS, and for the Goods only FIVE POUNDS reward, paid by
Nov. 7. 1775. RICHARD RINSHAW.

Forty Shillings Reward.
RUN away from the Subscribers, last night, in Strasburg township, Lancaster county, a Dutch indentured servant man, named Anthony Henry Smither, about 25 years of age or upwards, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, is a strong well made fellow, fresh complexion, fair hair, has been some time in the Prussian service as a soldier, speaks often in his speech, and has little English; had on, and took with him, one grey hunting shirt and trowsers, four hemp shirts, one lincey waistcoat, a druggist jacket, both of an ash colour, a good felt hat, blue stockings, good shoes tied with straps, &c. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him in any goal of this province, or elsewhere, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by
JOHN CARPENTER.

Enter township, Berks County, November 6, 1775.
RUN away, last night, from the subscriber, an Irish indentured servant boy, named Michael Gorman, he is about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, much pitted with the small-pox, has a large nose, sandy hair, grey eyes, and some red in them; he is a great lover of any kind of strong liquor, is an artful fly fellow, and very active in a smith's shop, is about 18 years of age; had on, when he went away, a new felt hat, homely gun shirt, blue jacket, with sleeves, one blue under ditto, striped trowsers, half worn shoes, two pairs of buckles, half worn milled stockings. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, shall have Three Pounds reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by
ABRAHAM LEVAN.

ALL persons are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.
Clerk, November 7, 1775.
WAS committed to my custody, on the 23d day of October last, a certain Francis Lyons, on suspicion of being a runaway servant, the is of a darkish complexion, and middle size. Likewise a Negro man, on the 29th, who calls himself Cuff Dick, and says he belongs to Mark Bird, Esq; in Berks county. Their masters (if any they have) are desired to come, pay the charges, in three weeks from this date, otherwise they will be discharged, on paying their fees, by
JOEL WILLIS, Clerk.

CAME to Bucks county, last August, a NEGROE man, named Brown, of a small size, about 50 years of age, with a slit in one of his ears, says he was a slave to Mr. John McGobien, of Virginia, deceased, and at his death was freed, and was since employed to work for Captain Thomas Nolans; if said Negroe has a master, for information, he may apply to Captain JOHN CORVEL, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on the 16th day of November next, on the premises, a certain messuage or tenement, and tract or parcel of land, situate in New-London township, in the county of Chester, containing 200 acres; bounded by land of Robert Walker, Samuel Teloy, Isaac Montgomery, John Henderson, and Robert Cain; late the estate of Robert Montgomery; seized and taken in execution by
NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on the 16th day of November next, on the premises, a certain messuage or tenement, and tract of land, situate in Radnor township, in the county of Chester, containing 140 acres; bounded by land of Henry Miller, John Griffith, and others; late the estate of David Davis; seized and taken in execution by
NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on the 18th day of November next, on the premises, a certain messuage or tenement, and tract of land, situate in Radnor township, in the county of Chester, containing 100 acres; bounded by land of John Jones, and others; late the estate of John Evans; seized and taken in execution by
NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,
THE Time of a Dutch Servant GIRL, who has six Years and nine Months to serve. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

By Captain Collins, arrived here from London, we have the following Intelligence, viz.

VENICE, August 11.
HIS Excellency John Murray, Esq; his Britannick Majesty's Ambassador to the Ottoman Porte, who was returning to England, died on the 9th inst. in the Lazaretto of this city (where he had finished his quarantine) of a malignant fever, with which he had been seized there on the 4th.

LONDON.
August 26. Several Cabinet Councils have been held, on account of some advices lately received from Madrid; and we are assured the Ministry are at a stand how to act.

Wednesday a small ship, from Bristol to America, was stopped in the Bristol channel, on an information given that she was carrying out some warlike ammunition to the Provincials, and on searching her, there were found thirty thousand muskets.

Wednesday's fortnight fourteen private men of the regiment of blue horse, on Dublin duty, and forty-seven men of the royal regiment of artillery, went to Dublin castle and offered themselves as volunteers, to serve in the Royal American army now under General Gage.

It is said that two regiments at Boston are ordered home, on account of their dislike to the service.

Orders are issued for all the officers of horse and foot, serving in Hanover, to repair to their respective posts next month, on pain of being cashiered.

On the 2d inst. Capt. Godfrey Shellinger, of the snow Hector, which arrived on Wednesday morning in the river, spoke with 13 men of war and frigates, French and Spanish, commanded by two Admirals, off the Canary Islands; they laid to till eleven o'clock at night, when the Spanish Admiral, who led the van, fired a gun as a signal, put up a light in the main top, lighted the 3 poop lanterns, and all the fleet put before the wind. By the course they steered, they seemed to be bound for the West-Indies.

It is said there are now 12 men of war fitting out in the different dock-yards for the North-American station, none exceeding 30 guns.

A short sketch of the present state of Europe:—America in open rebellion; Prussia and Denmark consulting how they may promote it; Russia offering assistance to suppress it; Holland upon the watch to side either with England or America, as may be most likely to turn to its advantage; France and Spain preparing to give England a desperate wound the first opportunity; and, poor old England running over head and ears in Debt.

A change in the Premiership is hourly expected, if Lord North does not entirely and cordially acquiesce in the measures of the Cabinet, which are unalterably laid down to be a Spirited Coercion. All parts of the cabinet agree in this, but his Lordship, who has his doubts of the practicability of the measures, revolts. No doubt for reasons of his own of a very capital nature.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, August 25.
Information having been given here of many thousand stands of arms, ammunition, and several tons of gunpowder being on board the Dutch man of war which has been here for some time windbound to Gibraltar, proper persons were sent on board, who seized the same, and lodged it on board the guardships at this port; and the this morning proceeded on her voyage.

Yesterday orders came down for the Racehorse and Carcase, just arrived from the coast of Guinea; to fit for America at Spithead, without coming into the harbour to dock.

Lieutenant Leyburn, who belongs to the Buffs, is ordered with a party to go down to Cornwall, in order to enter men for the ships fitting for sea at the different ports.

A vessel is stopped at Gravesend with 3000l. in money, besides a quantity of naval stores, said to be bound to America for the Provincials.

August 28. We are assured that no Hanoverian troops will be sent to Gibraltar or Minorca, as the French and Spanish courts have both already solemnly protested against such a measure. They have likewise expressed great uneasiness at the naval preparations now going on, and the augmentation of our navy.

A nobleman of distinction in administration, we are informed, has within these few days received threatening letters of a very extraordinary nature.

No proclamation, says a correspondent, was issued against the Scotch rebels in 1745, although their aim was to dethrone the King.

Friday night some sailors conveyed a certain paper lately published, into an American tar-barrel, and burnt it on Tower-hill.

Two ships of fifty guns each, and a frigate of thirty guns, are ordered to be prepared to sail immediately for Barbados.

Sept. 1. A private letter from Paris says, "the Spaniards have been for some time tampering with the French court, in order to force them to begin a rupture with the English; but the present pacific disposition of the Grand Monarque and his Ministers give them not the least hopes of succeeding: In short, if they are for war, they must begin the game themselves."

The enemies of freedom, says a correspondent, were never more capitally disappointed than in the Lord Mayor's not disobeying the order of government for publishing the proclamation in the city. It is a most torturing reflection to them, that the Chief Magistrate will give them no opportunity of abusing him.

Sept. 2. Upon the arrival of a dispatch lately from Hanover, the K— ordered a private council to be summoned, consisting of Mr. Jenkinson, Lord Barrington, and another. His Majesty seemed highly displeased when it was over; sipped on a potatoe and a glass of water, his usual food when things go wrong.

A great number of officers, who are under orders to go out with the regiments destined for America, have desired leave to retire from the service.

The recruiting officers in Ireland meet with uncommon success in raising the Roman Catholic army in that kingdom, to act against the Americans, owing to the bounty being larger than has been given on any former occasion.

They write from the Hague, that their High Mightinesses the States General have published an edict for filling all the magazines in Holland and the Netherlands with ammunition and corn of all kinds.

It is said that as soon as Parliament meets, a price will be set on the heads of the Generals Washington, Lee and Putnam, in the rebel army.

No less than nine different plans are now hanging about, for effecting a reconciliation with the Colonies. They are to be recommended to the consideration of the great by their respective authors.

Sept. 4. Nine men of war of the line, it is said, are put into commission; and 15 Lieutenants have received their orders, and are set off for different parts of the kingdom, to open rendezvous, and to enter men for his Majesty's service.

Yesterday the Experiment man of war of 50 guns, having completed her complement of men, fell down from Poolefleet to the Downs, in order to proceed to America. This ship is said to be one of the completest vessels in his Majesty's service; she has 100 oxen and 200 sheep, and a considerable quantity of preserved vegetables on board, for the use of the army at Boston.

Sept. 5. It is now said that General Gage does not propose renewing hostilities till next spring, by which period he will be very considerably reinforced, and then he is to strike an effectual blow, to bring the Americans to obedience; but whether the latter will remain in a state of tranquility till that time seems to be very doubtful.

An express arrived yesterday morning at the Admiralty from Liverpool, for which some Lieutenants of the navy set out on Saturday to enlist sailors for his Majesty's service.

Sept. 6. The Prussian and Hanoverian Ministers had a conference with his Majesty, and the Secretaries of State, at Kew yesterday, said to be on the subject of taking foreign troops into our service.

We are assured that a meeting of the Freeholders of the county of Middlesex will be held in a few days, to take into consideration the present alarming situation of Great-Britain and its colonies. As the business is of the utmost consequence, this meeting will be more numerous than ever was known on any former occasion.

Extract of a letter from Chatham, Sept. 4.

"Orders are received here for his Majesty's frigate Bores, of 28 guns, to be sheathed and fitted with the greatest expedition, the being to go to America.

"Orders are likewise received for the artificers and workmen of this dock-yard to discontinue working two tides a day extra, &c. and agreeable thereto, they began this morning to work only a bare day.

"His Majesty's frigate Syren, of 28 guns, Capt. Furneaux, is taken into dock to be sheathed, she being likewise to go to America, although it has been reported that she was to carry Omiah back to Otaheite.

Sept. 7. The plan proposed by government, with respect to America, is precisely this; the King's forces are to take Rhode-Island, and as soon as the capture of that island is effected, the friends of administration throughout the colonies are to be invited thither. Under the protection of his Majesty's commanders in chief, these loyal Americans are to state such terms of accommodation as Great-Britain can assent to, without suffering any diminution to her legislative authority. Government will very graciously comply with these terms, and such of the colonists as after this shall remain refractory, will be treated with a severity due to the worst of rebels. Having separated the sheep from the goats, the former will be applauded for the righteousness of their deeds, the thunderbolts of vengeance will doom the latter to destruction.

The intended capture of Rhode-Island is deemed by the Ministerialists as a master stroke of policy. Government by no means with a continuance of the American war, if the sword can be sheathed without Great-Britain's parting with the right of taxation in all cases whatsoever. By collecting the friends of administration in Rhode-Island, and receiving their proposals as containing the sense of the continent, ministry flatter themselves that they shall elude every difficulty. However tired of the American business, they cannot negotiate with men whom they have charitably censured as rebels. To coop up the Loyalists, therefore, (as sheep in a fold) and listen to the lamb-like bleatings, is acting the part of shepherds, ever attentive to the welfare of their flock.

The political conversation at the west end of the town, turns chiefly on the appointment of a new Chancellor. It is affirmed for a fact, that Mr. Alexander Wedderburne is actually appointed to the Seals, in consequence of which a patent for a peerage is said to be making out.

A letter from Liverpool, dated August 30.

"The whole town is in the greatest confusion! You know there are a great number of Guinea ships that go from this port, but since the present disturbances in America, as soon as they return, they are laid up, there being no sale for slaves; this, together with the arrival of Greenlanders, have thrown as many as 3000 sailors out of employ in this port. The merchants, on this account, have lowered their wages, which occasioned the sailors to rise in great bodies, and they immediately went to all the ships that were ready to sail, and unrigged them; this has been practised for four nights successively. Yesterday they all met in a body in 'Change time, to offer terms to the merchants, but on being refused, they threatened to pull down the 'Change that night. The magistrates and merchants planted 120 persons armed in the 'Change; and at 9 o'clock last night the sailors surrounded it, and were fired on from within. There were two sailors killed, and several wounded. I reckoned this morning sixteen holes in one of Miss Williamson's shutters, and many of the balls were found in the shop; many other shops round the 'Change shared the same fate. The sailors now grew desperate, on account of some of their party being killed and wounded; and this morning they have broke open warehouses for powder and muskets. At one o'clock they surrounded the 'Change, all armed, some with muskets, and others with cutlasses, together with three cannons; they then hoisted the bloody flag, and began to fire on the 'Change. How it will end I cannot tell, but have given you the earliest information; further particulars you may depend on by Friday's post. Yours, &c.—

"P. S. All the houses are shut up."

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, September 1.

"My last of the 30th ended with telling you, that the sailors had surrounded the Exchange; they fired 6 rounds with muskets, and 6 cannon, having provided themselves with 3 pieces more than I mentioned in my letter. One of the cannon was fixed in Castle Street, between the houses of Mr. Warren and Mr. Cordeaux, and being

pretty large, and the street narrow, the houses were so shook by it, that there is scarce a whole pane of glass in the neighbourhood. From the Exchange they went to the house of a merchant in White Chappel; a party forced in, and threw all the furniture out of the windows, which those in the street broke and cut to pieces. From thence they proceeded to another merchant's hard by, where they repeated the same; and finding plenty of liquors in the cellar, they drank till they were quite disabled; on which they returned to the Ladies Walk, their place of rendezvous. Yesterday afternoon a party of soldiers arrived here, and last night and this morning they have taken up all they could; so that there are now between 40 and 50 of the sailors in custody, and the town is somewhat quieter.—I will write again on Monday next."

The foreign troops have received counter orders, and we are told, are not to embark for England till that measure has received the approbation of Parliament.

Yesterday 400 stands of arms were put on board the Carcase transport ship lying off the Tower for Boston, and a number of sutling utensils.

Two ships have been taken up this week by government, which are ordered to Ireland to be laden with potatoes for the army at Boston.

Sept. 9. Thursday morning the Lords Sandwich, Dartmouth, Rochford, and Governor Hutchinson, were sent for to Kew, where they had a long conference with his Majesty, and then returned to town.

On the 4th inst. sailed from Falmouth, with a fair wind, his Majesty's frigate Lizard, for Quebec, with dispatches for Governor Carleton; and it is reported that she carries orders for raising 10,000 men immediately, to be sent to the assistance of General Gage.

On Thursday eleven transports, all bound to America, passed by the back of the Isle of Wight, in their way to Ireland, in order to take in the soldiers that are ordered for Boston.

Sept. 11. It is confidently reported, that should a reinforcement of troops be necessary to subdue America, twenty thousand Swiss are to be taken into the pay of government.

Insurrections of a very alarming and dangerous nature are dreaded in Ireland, in the course of the ensuing spring, if troops be not sent over from this country to replace the Irish regiments serving in America.

Sept. 12. Advice is said to be received from the Hague of several Dutch vessels, laden with warlike stores, supposed for America, though cleared out as if bound for the Mediterranean.

It is asserted, that a number of petitions are preparing to be presented to the House of Commons at the ensuing meeting, requesting that measures may be taken to restore tranquility between Great-Britain and the American Colonies.

Yesterday 200 horses passed over London and Westminster-bridges, in order to be put on board a transport ship going with provisions and stores to America.

Sept. 14. The following is said to be the form of an official letter that has just been dispatched to General Gage; "His Majesty wishes to consult General Gage, on the operations of a future campaign in America.—The command of course devolves to General Howe."

A letter from Plymouth mentions, that the draught from the royal artillery, intended for America, now on board the transports at that place, only waited for a man war to convoy them to the place of their destination; immense quantities of all kinds of military stores and live stock are on board the transport vessels and store-ships going out with this armament.

From Dublin we are informed, that a sloop from that port, bound to Cork, with twenty two recruits for the American service, were put into Wicklow by stress of weather, where half of them deserted.

Orders, we hear, have been sent to Ireland; that Lord Drogheda's regiment of light cavalry should be held in readiness to go on American duty next spring, as the regiment already there is found of little or no service. The expence of maintaining two regiments of light horse in that part of the world is estimated at 30,000l. per annum.

Simon Frazer, Esq; son of the late Lord Lovat, hath voluntarily offered to raise a regiment at his own expence, for the service of government. The regiment, when raised, is to be employed in subduing the American rebels.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.

By Yesterday's Post from New-York we have the following important Intelligence, viz.

Extract of a Letter from an officer of the New-York forces, dated at St. John's, 3d November, 1775.

I HAVE the pleasure to inform you that I had the honour of marching into, and taking possession of this fortress, at the head of my company, and about 200 men from the different corps, of which our army is composed, about nine o'clock this morning, when the garrison, consisting of about 600 men, marched out and grounded their arms on the plain, to the westward of the Fort, (agreeable to the terms of the inclosed capitulation) and were immediately embarked in Batteaus, for Capt. Mead's encampment, and from thence to be sent under guard, as speedily as possible, for Ticonderoga, Connecticut; or any other place which the Continental Congress may direct.—I most sincerely congratulate you on this most fortunate event, which in my opinion will be a most fatal stab to the hellish machinations of the foes to Freedom, as it will facilitate the reduction of Canada, and secure the Canadians in our favour.—We have taken in the Fort, a considerable quantity of military stores, among which are, seventeen pieces of excellent Brass Artillery, two of them twenty four pounders, the rest of them Field Pieces; two Royal Howitzers; several Mortars, Cohorns, and a considerable number of Iron Cannon.—There were in the Garrison, about 500 Regular troops, the rest were composed of Canadian Volunteers, among which were many of their Noblesse, who I believe are (from appearance) on the stool of Repentance.—And as you may be fond of knowing how we have proceeded, in carrying on the siege of this place since my last, I will give you a detail of the particular operations since that period.

On the 28th ult. the main body of the army decamped from the south, and marched to the north side of the Fort, under the command of Gen. Wooster: We were joined in the evening by Gen. Montgomery, and the same night we began to throw up a Breast-work, (on an eminence which entirely commanded the Enemy's works) in order to erect a Battery of Cannon and Mortars. This Battery they kept continually pelting at, with grape shot and shells, but without doing us the least injury, until Wednesday morning, when we opened our Battery, consisting of three twelve, and one nine pounder, three Mortars, and as many Cohorns, with which we kept an almost incessant blaze on them great part of the day, and likewise from our Battery on the east side of the River, which the Enemy returned with the greatest spirit. Late

in the afternoon I received a message from General Montgomery, ordering me to cease firing till further orders: These orders were extremely disagreeable to me, when I saw some of my men bleeding before my eyes, and dying from the wounds which they had received. On our ceasing to fire, the General ordered a parley to be beat, and sent in an officer to demand a surrender of the Fort; two officers soon after returned with him, and were led blindfold through the Camp to the General's tent, where a pretty long conference was held, and they promised the General an answer from the Commanding Officer next morning, which promise was complied with; the answer imported, that if they should receive no relief within four days, he would then send in some proposals. The General replied that he must have an explicit answer next morning, and the garrison must remain Prisoners of War at all events; and that if they had any intention to renew hostilities, they need only signify it by firing a gun as a signal; this though very unpalatable, they were at length obliged to digest, as you will see by the Capitulation.—You will readily excuse the incorrectness of this scroll, when I inform you it is now past one o'clock in the morning, having had no time to write before, as I have been all day at the Fort, examining the stores, (and we are to begin our march for Montreal this morning) and my fingers and senses so benumbed with cold, that I can scarcely write at all, owing to a north easterly wind, and plenty of snow, which is now falling in abundance.—Yet notwithstanding, I am not so senseless or ungrateful, as to forget my friends,

I am yours, &c.

P. S. My little company has been rather unfortunate, as I have had five killed, four by the enemy, and one by accident; six wounded, and one died by sickness, which is as great a loss as has been sustained by the whole army, except in the first skirmish with the Indians, &c. but this is what we must naturally expect, as the post of honour ever is the post of danger.

St. John's, 2d November, 1775.

Articles of Capitulation proposed by Major Charles Preston, for his Majesty's Fort of St. John's, in the Province of Canada.

ARTICLE I. All acts of hostilities shall cease on both sides till the Articles of Capitulation shall be agreed upon and signed.

Answer. Agreed.

Article II. The garrison shall be allowed the honours of war, and suffered to proceed with their baggage and effects to the most convenient port of America, from thence to embark for Great-Britain, as soon as they shall be furnished with transports and provisions, by his Excellency General Gage, or the commander in chief of his Majesty's troops in America.

Answer. The garrison shall march out with the honours of war: This is due to their fortitude and perseverance. The non-commissioned officers and privates shall ground their arms on the plain, south of the fort, and immediately embark on board such boats as shall be provided for that purpose: The officers shall keep their side arms, and their fire arms shall be put up in a box, and delivered to them when these unhappy disputes are ended, if they do not choose to dispose of them before.

The garrison must go to Connecticut government, or such other Province as the Honourable the Continental Congress shall direct, there to remain till our unhappy differences shall be compromised, or till they are exchanged.—Our prisoners having been constantly treated with a brotherly affection, the effects of the garrison shall not be withheld from them.

Article III. An officer or quarter master from each corps shall be allowed to pass to Montreal upon parole of honour, there to transact and settle the business of his respective corps, and to bring up their baggage, clothing and pay; for which purpose they shall be furnished with carts and batteaus.

Answer. Agreed to in the fullest latitude.

Article IV. The Canadian gentlemen, inhabitants and others persons residing in this province, and now at St. John's, shall be permitted to return unmolested, to their respective homes, with their arms and baggage, and remain secure in their property and effects.

Answer. Answered in the second article.—the Canadian gentlemen and others being part of the garrison.

Article V. The sick and wounded shall be taken proper care of, and permitted to join their respective corps, or return to their respective homes, upon their recovery.

Answer. The sick and wounded shall be taken care of by their own Surgeons, and when recovered follow their respective corps.

Article VI. As soon as the above articles shall be signed, Major Preston will deliver up the fort, with the ammunition, provisions, &c.

Answer. To-morrow morning at 8 o'clock the garrison will march out, having first collected their baggage and effects together, in a convenient place for embarkation, and leaving a guard for its protection. The officers must be upon honour with respect to their baggage, for should any Canadian or others effect his escape, his baggage shall be given as plunder to the troops.—The Quarter Master General with proper commissaries, will attend at 8 o'clock to receive the artillery, ammunition, naval stores, &c. The deserters from the Continental Army shall not be included in the stipulation for the garrison.—The commanding officer to sign and deliver the Articles of Capitulation by sunset this evening.

Signed, &c.

Extract of another Letter from Fort St. John's, dated November 3, 1775.

"The 28th ult. the remainder of our army, on the south-west side of the fort, of which our regiment composed a part, marched round St. John's to the north side of it, and encamped there with the main body.

"Oct. 29. I went in the evening with 200 men, and completed a battery within 250 yards of the fort.—The fort kept a continual fire upon us all night.

"Oct. 30. Four guns and six mortars were mounted in the battery.

"Oct. 31. The army busily employed in preparing for a cannonade, and an assault if necessary.—This day we received news that 700 of our men, near Longue Geel, about 12 miles from hence, had repulsed Governor Carleton, who intended to raise the siege of St. John's with 800 men. Our green mountain boys did this business.—The Governor had 25 men killed, and 50 wounded, besides several prisoners, among whom are two Indians.—Carleton retreated to Montreal.

Nov. 1. Our gun and mortar battery on this side, and the 4 gun batteries on the east side, kept an incessant fire all day on the garrison; the garrison kept up a very brisk fire. In the evening General Montgomery sent a flag into the fort, with a letter to Major Preston, by one of the prisoners taken at Longue Geel, informing him of Carleton's defeat, and that he had now no longer any reason to flatter himself with relief from that quarter, and that therefore to prevent the farther effusion of blood, which a fruitless and obstinate defence would cause, he

recommended to him a surrender of the fort. Major Preston in return to Gen. Montgomery's letter, sent Capt. Stuart of the 26th, with a drum into our camp, that the General should have a full answer to his letter in the morning—that in the mean time hostilities should cease on both sides.

Nov. 2. Capt. Stewart and Capt. Williams, of the Train, came about 8 o'clock in the morning, with a Flag into our Camp, with an answer from Major Preston, to General Montgomery's letter of yesterday, requesting of the General to wait four days, to see whether no relief could come to the garrison in that time, if not, that then they would make proposals for a surrender. The General returned in answer, that from the advanced season of the year, he could not give the garrison the time it requested, and that they must immediately surrender prisoners of war, otherwise that if any fatal consequences should ensue, from their needless defence in the weak state they were in, they must charge themselves with it.

The General also referred them for the truth of Carlton's defeat, to another prisoner on board of our sloop, whom they might have access to examine; and that whenever they chose to renew hostilities, they should give a signal, by firing a Cannon without ball. In the evening the above gentlemen returned into our Camp from the Fort, with articles of Capitulation, some of which were agreed to by us, others rejected, which, as amended, were sent back to the Fort, and agreed to, the sum of which were. That the Garrison should march out of the Fort to-morrow morning, with the honours of war, and be sent to Connecticut. A great quantity of military stores are taken, the detail of which not yet ascertained; about 600 men made prisoners. This day detachments from every regiment in our army took possession of the Fort, and the prisoners are embarked for the place of their destination."

A ACCOUNT of the Stores taken at St. John's, as far as had been examined before the Express came away, viz.

- 17 Bells Ordnance, from 3 to 24 Pounders.
- 2 Eight Inch Bells Howitzers.
- 22 Iron Ordnance, from 3 to 9 Pounders.
- 3 Five and Half Inch Mortars.
- 4 Four and two fifths Inch Ditto.

With a Quantity of Naval Stores, and a Suit of Sails for the Schooner Royal Savage.

We hear that the Garrison of St. John's were at Half Allowance of Provisions when they surrendered.

Extracts from the Votes of the Honourable House of REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, November 7, 1775. P. M.

THE House again resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider the state of the province, and after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the Chair, and Mr. Pearson reported from the Committee, that they had concluded their deliberations on the matters referred to them, and having come to some resolutions thereon, he was directed to report the same whenever the House shall be pleased to receive them.

Ordered, That the resolutions of the Committee be received immediately.

Mr. Pearson then (according to Order) reported the said resolutions, which he first read in his place, and afterwards delivered at the table, where the same being again read by order, and in part considered by the House, they adjourned to ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

Wednesday, November 8, 1775. A. M.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolves of the Committee of the whole House, which being severally read, and approved, were adopted by the House, and follow in these words, viz.

Resolved, 1. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that all reasonable charges hitherto incurred by the Associates for the defence of this province, in procuring drums and colours, and paying adjutants, fugal-men, drummers and fifers, ought to be allowed, and repaid them.

Resolved, 2. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the Military Association entered into for the defence of this province, ought to be continued, encouraged and supported.

Resolved, 3. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that it be recommended to all male white persons within this province, between the ages of Sixteen and Fifty Years, who have not already associated, and are not conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms, to join the said Association immediately.

Resolved, 4. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that certain rules and regulations for the government of the said Associates are necessary.

Resolved, 5. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that all male white persons between the ages aforesaid, capable of bearing arms, who shall not associate for the defence of this province, ought to contribute an equivalent to the time spent by the Associates in acquiring the military discipline, ministers of the gospel of all denominations, and servants purchased bona fide, and for valuable consideration, only excepted.

Resolved, 6. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that it be recommended to the Committee of Safety to give orders for erecting a magazine or magazines in different places as soon as the season will allow, for the greater security of the ammunition belonging to the province.

Resolved, 7. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the sum of Eighty Thousand Pounds be immediately struck in bills of credit, for answering the present exigencies of the province.

Upon motion, Ordered, That Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Parker, Mr. Morris, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Rodman, Mr. Bartholomew, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Slough, Mr. Sawooper, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Dougherty, be a Committee to prepare a set of rules and regulations for the better government of the Military Association in this province; and that the said Committee do also draw a draught of resolutions, directing the manner of levying taxes on Non-associators, determining their mode of appeal, and how the said taxes shall be collected and applied.

Thursday, November 9, 1775. A. M.

The Committee appointed to prepare and bring in a draught of instructions for the Delegates of this province in Congress, reported an essay for that purpose, which being read, and considered, was agreed to by the House, and is as follows, viz.

GENTLEMEN,
THE trust reposed in you is of such a nature, and the modes of executing it may be so diversified in the course of your deliberations, that it is scarcely possible to give you particular instructions respecting it.

We therefore, in general, direct, that you, or any four of you, meet in Congress the Delegates of the several colonies now assembled in this city, and any such Delegates as may meet in Congress next year; that you consult together on the present critical and alarming state of public affairs; that you exert your utmost endeavours to agree

upon, and recommend, such measures as you shall judge to afford the best prospect of obtaining redress of American grievances, and restoring that union and harmony between Great-Britain and the colonies so essential to the welfare and happiness of both countries.

Though the oppressive measures of the British Parliament and administration have compelled us to resist their violence by force of arms, yet we strictly enjoin you, that you, in behalf of this colony, dissent from, and utterly reject, any propositions, should such be made, that may cause, or lead to, a separation from our Mother Country, or a change of the form of this government.

You are directed to make report of your proceedings to this House.

Signed by order of the House,

Nov. 9, 1775. JOHN MORTON, Speaker."

Yesterday Morning the Three Battalions of this City and Liberties, together with the Three Artillery Companies, Troop of Light Horse, &c. marched out to the Commons, and having joined in Brigade, were reviewed by the Honourable Speaker and General Assembly of this Province. After which they went through their Manoeuvres with great Dexterity, in Presence of many thousand Spectators, among whom were a great Number of the most respectable Inhabitants of this City.

IN COMMITTEE of SAFETY.

Philadelphia, November 11, 1775.

"RESOLVED, That Capt. Shee, Capt. Wilcocks, and Capt. Cadwalader, be authorized to contract for and provide any number of Firelocks and Bayonets, not exceeding 1000, to be made agreeable to a pattern which this Board will deliver to them, and for a price which shall not exceed what is given by the Commissioners and Assessors of the county where they shall make such contract: That the said Firelocks, before they are accepted, shall be proved by Robert Towers, Commissary. And this Board do agree to advance such sums of money, as may be necessary to expedite and complete the said business."

IN PURSUANCE of the above Resolve of the Committee of Safety, we hereby give notice to all persons in this and the neighbouring provinces, who can execute any of the branches in said business, to apply immediately to the subscribers, who will afford them the best encouragement. Makers of Gun-locks will be more particularly wanted.

JOHN SHEE,

JOHN WILCOCKS,

LAMBERT CADWALADER.

Captain Getcheus, from London, on the 16th ult. in Lat. 37:20, Long. 49:29, spoke the Schooner Swordfish, Captain Kingsley, from Rhode-Island for the Coast of Brazil, out ten Days, all well.

Barracks for the accommodation of 15000 men are now building at the American Camp at Cambridge and Charlestown.

On the fifth instant died, in Cumberland county, New-Jersey, Mr. JOHN TOMLINSON, Lieutenant of a Company of Riflemen; and on the 7th his Remains were interred at the Seventh-day Baptist Meeting-house, attended by the Officers and Militia, with the Infantry and Rangers of said County, by whom his Death is very greatly and justly lamented.

Bucks County, Nov. 13, 1775.

THE Members of the Committee of this County are directed to be punctual in their Attendance, at the House of John Bogart, the 23d Instant, at Ten o'clock in the Morning, as Matters of Importance will then come under Consideration.

JOSEPH HART, Chairman.

TO-MORROW, at Nine o'clock,
At Footman and Jeyes's Vendue-store,

The Corner of Vine and Second-streets,

WILL begin the SALE of

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FRESH GOODS.

Amongst which are

LOW priced Broadcloths; superfine Cloths, with Rattinet, Buttons, Twist, and Silk to match; 50 Dozen Cape-May Mitts; Calimancoes, Shalloons, Tannies, Durants; printed Cottons and Calicoes; Book Muslins, Ribbons, Tapes; Cotton Velvets. Also elegant Furniture, consisting of Mahogany Tables, Chairs, Looking-Glasses, &c. &c. and Wearing-Apparel.

W.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by
WILLIAM WOODHOUSE,

In Front-street (Price Nine-pence)

A VOYAGE to BOSTON: A POEM.

In peace there's nothing to become a man,
As modest stillness and humility
But when the blast of war blows in your ears,
Then imitate the action of the Tiger.

Stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood,
Shake your chains, O Hesperia, like a god!
By the AUTHOR OF AMERICAN LIBERTY, a Poem: General
GAGE'S SOLILOQUY, &c.

N. B. The Military Instructions, illustrated with Plans of the Manoeuvres, to be sold by said Woodhouse.

To be SOLD or LETT, on reasonable Terms,
By DANIEL WILLIAMS,

In Chestnut-street, near the Store-house,

SEVERAL Tracts of good rich LAND, in Northumberland county, on the Waters of Middle-creek, near a good settlement of industrious Germans, and several Tracts on the Waters of Jack's-creek and Kishicoquillas, also near good settlements.

Also to be LETT, on easy low Terms,
Several TRACTS of very good rich LAND, in Lancaster county, on the Waters of Wickeniskey, about 18 miles from Sakshehanna, and about 20 from Lebanon-town, near Tulpehocken settlements; the land is well watered, and plenty of rich bottom for meadows; very suitable for industrious persons that understand farming, grazing, and dealing in cattle; such persons may meet with encouragement and assistance, by applying to said

N. B. A Millwright, and other Workmen, are wanted, to build log-houses, &c. on the premises.

County of Burlington, 11th of November 1775.

WHEREAS a public notice has been given to the creditors of JAMES SIMPSON, Weaver, who is deceased, to deliver in their respective accounts, duly proved, to the auditors appointed by virtue of a Rule of Court in May last. All persons are therefore informed, that the sale of the effects, &c. of the said SIMPSON, will begin on Thursday, the 23d day of November Instant, at his late dwelling-house, in Moore's-town aforesaid, for the benefit of the creditors, agreeably to the Act in that behalf made, viz. in such cases as John Cox, JOSEPH STOKES, RICHARD S. SMITH, Auditors.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Adam Stricker, late of the Northern Liberties, deceased, by bond, bill, book-debt, &c. are desired immediately to settle the same with the subscribers, Executors of said estate; and those that have any just demands against said estate are desired to bring in their accounts, that they may be adjusted by ELIZABETH STRICKER, Executrix, JOHN HEYER, and JOSEPH PETERER, Executors.
November 13, 1775.

WANTS a PLACE as a WET NURSE;
A YOUNG WOMAN, with a good Breast of Milk, can be well recommended, and understands most kinds of Needle-work. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

THIS is to give notice to the creditors of JOHN SMALL, confined for debt in the Goal of Burlington, that they be and appear before Daniel Ellis, and Thomas Rodman, Esquires, two of his Majesty's Judges of the Superior Court of Common Pleas for the county aforesaid, at the house of Joseph Height, Innkeeper, in Burlington, on Thursday, the 7th day of December next, to show cause, if any they have, why the said debtor should not be discharged, agreeable to an Act of the Legislature of the province of New-Jersey, intitled, *An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors.*

Annapolis, November 5, 1775.

RUN away, last night, from the subscriber, the two following servants, viz. William Webster, an Englishman, a hatter by trade, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 23 years of age, long dark brown hair, curled behind, turned up before, and curled at the ears, thin faced, thick lips, and walks parrot-toed; is a forward, talkative fellow, and can be very compliant when he pleases; had on, and took with him, a light blue grey cloth coat and waistcoat, the coat has been turned, one red cloth waistcoat, one pair of white Russia drab breeches, one white linen shirt, two brown Russia sheeting ditto; it is probable he has other clothes, or may have changed those described: Charles Tipping, or Tippins, by trade a gardener, and can work a little at the carpenter's business, about 5 feet 6 inches high, remarkably thick set, full face, short brown hair; had on, and took with him, a short brown working coat, with metal buttons, a blue cloth jacket, with sleeves and metal buttons, good buckskin breeches, one pair of white Russia drab ditto, one white shirt, two brown Russia sheeting ditto, and may have sundry other clothes. The above servants went off in a two mast boat, and four oars, in company with some others: They took a pair of ozenbrigs sheets, which it is supposed they intend to make sails of. Whoever will secure the above servants, so that their master may get them again, shall receive Twenty Shillings for each if 40 miles, Forty Shillings for each if 100 miles, or if out of the province Five Pounds for each, and if brought home reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

N. B. Webster had on a good castor hat fan-tailed, cocked in the military fashion, lined with new white linen, plain Pinchbeck knee and shoe-buckles; they took with them a large black dog, with white feet and breast, remarkably fat.

Philadelphia, November 12, 1775.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Pine-street, between Second and Third-streets, an Irish servant girl, named Elizabeth Cleland, about 17 years of age, about 5 feet high, has black hair and black eyes, is very much marked with the small pox; had on, and took with her, when she went away, a dark cross-barred camblet gown, a half-silk blue petticoat, patched before, a dark calimancoe ditto, lined with red shalloon, 1 sheeting shift, and 1 fine ozenbrigs ditto, almost new, 2 pair of shoes, 2 bonnets, one black, the other white, 1 Barcelona handkerchief, 1 India flag ditto, 1 blue and white ditto, and 1 pale red ditto, a set of light blue small beads, a blue shag cloak, a short gown, with a purple running sprig, a pair of locket buttons, and a Lisbon needle-case, with several other things unknown. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that her mistress may have her again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

ELIZABETH ROBERTSON

Lancaster, November 7,

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away on the 5th inst. from the subscriber, in the borough of Lancaster, a Negro man named B. O. B., about 5 feet 8 inches high, 26 or 27 years of age, a well made stout fellow, this country born. Had on when he went away, a drab coloured coat, elk-skin breeches, German iron stockings, and good shoes. Whoever secures said Negro in any goal out of this county, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

GEORGE MOORE, Tavern-keeper.

November 13, 1775.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away, in the night of the 12th of this instant November, from the subscriber, in Berbet township, Chester county, a native Irish servant woman named Mary Courtney, aged about 23 years, says she has a husband in the army at Boston, has full grey eyes, and black hair, a short and chunky body; had on and took with her, when she went away, two long gowns, one striped calicoe, patched, the other good, a black silk hat, a brown skirt, and a striped flannel petticoat, one pair of shoes, and a pair of channel pumps, one check apron, blue stockings, and a claret coloured cloak with a cap, and a check bag to carry her things. Whoever secures said servant, so that her master may have her again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH LARKIN.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

MADE his escape from the Goal of Gloucester, on the 10th day of this instant November, a certain Henry Anderson, is about 5 feet 10 inches high, down look, dark complexion, black hair, a little stoop shouldered, dark hollow eyed; says he was born in the Highlands of York; had on, when he went away, a half-worn beaver hat, a brown coat, two jackets, one a red and white stripe, the other an old duffel, old white tuckers, breeches, blue-sockings, half-soled shoes, and odd buckles; he takes snuff, and has a china snuff-box, broke on the top. Whoever takes him up and brings him to Gloucester Goal, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

RICHARD JOHNSON, Coaler.

Philadelphia, November 11, 1775.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Second-street, above the Barracks, just opposite the sign of the Rainbow, the 4th of last month, a black MARE, between 12 and 13 hands high, about 12 or 13 years old, has a star in her forehead, trots and paces naturally. Also stolen, last night, between 6 and 7 o'clock, another black MARE, half blooded, with an old saddle and bridle, it dull of courage, about 4 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, has a star in her forehead, a navel gall on her back, and on her left hind foot the hoof was broke, which being broke off is now shorter than the other; the trots altogether. Whoever takes up the thieves with the said mares, so that the owner may have them again, and the thieves be brought to justice, shall have for the first mentioned mare and thief Forty Shillings, and for the last mentioned, together with the thief, Six Pounds, and for the mare alone Three Pounds; or for the first mare alone Twenty Shillings, and all reasonable charges, paid by

PETER SUMMER.

Oxford township, Chester county, Nov. 14, 1775.

STRAYED from the subscriber, some weeks ago, seven SCATTLE, a red Steer, a brindled one, and a black one, with white on his back and belly, and a red Heifer, with a bit off her tail, all 3 years old; and three year old Steers, last spring, one has a white face, all except one or two of the largest marked with a crop and a slit in the off ear, and two halfpennies out of the near ear. Any person informing me of them, so that I may get them, shall be sufficiently rewarded by

JOHN RUSTON.

Hill-town, Bucks County, November 4, 1775.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, some time ago, a black and white HEIFER, about a year and an half old, no ear-mark. The owner, proving his property, paying charges, may have her again, by applying to

EDWARD EATON.

L O N D O N .

Sept. 7. At a general meeting of the Gentlemen, Clergy, Merchants, Manufacturers, and principal inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Manchester, held on the 6th instant, the following address to his Majesty was unanimously agreed to; and yesterday eight very respectable Merchants of Manchester presented it to his Majesty at St. James's, and it was most graciously received.

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble address of the Gentlemen, Clergy, Merchants, Manufacturers, and principal inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Manchester, in the County Palatine of Manchester.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

ACTUATED by an affectionate and dutiful regard for your many Royal virtues, and firmly attached to that constitution, which secures to us the enjoyment of liberties known only to British subjects, we presume, in the most loyal and respectful manner, to offer our tribute of gratitude to your Majesty, for the many blessings we have enjoyed under the benign influence of your government.

"Since your Majesty's accession to the throne, commerce, the great source of wealth, hath been not only successfully encouraged, but firmly established in this island; and under the auspices of peace, hath been carried to an extent unknown to your Royal predecessors: Manufactures flourish in every part of your Majesty's dominions, particularly in this town and neighbourhood, where they are daily advancing towards perfection, and where the lowest of your subjects are fully employed, and blessed with the peaceable enjoyment of the fruits of their industry.

"Thus happy under your Majesty's government, we look with horror upon every attempt to disturb its tranquility, and 'tis with inexpressible concern we behold the standard of rebellion erected in some of the American provinces, and our fellow subjects involved in an unnatural war against their lawful Sovereign. We observe with regret, that the levity shewn by your Majesty towards the insurgents has been of no avail, but instead of reclaiming, hath seemed rather to irritate and urge them on to more daring acts of violence: And as force has become necessary to bring them to a sense of their allegiance, we think ourselves bound in duty to assist your Majesty in the execution of the legislative authority.

"We are not intimidated at the prohibition laid by the Americans on the exportation and importation of goods to and from the British dominions; our extensive trade happily flows in so many different channels, that the obstruction of one can but little distress, much less deter us from our duty to our King and country. But whatever check our manufactures may receive by a necessary war, we shall cheerfully submit to a temporary inconvenience, rather than continue subject to lawless depredations from a deluded and unhappy people; as we are fully persuaded, that trade with America can never be established on its true basis, until the Colonies are reduced to a proper submission to the government and laws of Great-Britain.

"As Englishmen we are led by inclination, as well as impelled by interest, to preserve the authority of the British legislature, and to protect the dignity and prerogative of the crown (as founded on the principles of the constitution) sacred and inviolate. And we further beg leave to assure your Majesty, that we are ready to support with our lives and fortunes, such measures as your Majesty shall think proper for the punishment of rebellion in any part of your dominions, being convinced, that the sword of justice will be directed by the hand of mercy towards such of your subjects, as have been deluded by the artful designs of a discontented faction."

* This town is infamously remarkable for being the only one in England where the Pretender found any number of friends. He entered it on the 20th of November, 1745; after being proclaimed King, he beat up for volunteers, and so great was the zeal of the place that he soon raised a regiment, the command of which he gave to a townsman of the name of Townly, whose head was afterwards fixed upon Temple Bar, where the remains of it are still to be seen. One Cappock, a Clergyman in the town, also joined the Pretender, and was honoured with the title of Bishop of Carlisle. On the 9th of December following, when the rebels again passed through the town, upon their retreat from Darby, the inhabitants spontaneously raised two thousand five hundred pounds for the assistance of the Chevalier and friends to the good old cause. And they now subscribe six hundred thousand pounds to enable government to harass the Americans, confident they have no chance in an open attempt to expel the present family, they have recourse to intrigue, in hopes of rendering it so odious as to prevent all future confidence and reconciliation.

L O N D O N A S S O C I A T I O N .

GLOBE-TAVERN, FLEET-STREET, August 25

Resolved,

THAT this association, duly sensible of the many blessings we enjoy from the Revolution and Accession, to which, under God, we owe the free constitution of our country, will use our best and most unwearied endeavours to extend and transmit to posterity their excellent principles and consequences; and that we will embrace every opportunity to evince our zeal, affection and fidelity to his present Majesty, King George the Third, and his Royal Family, for whose honour and safety, whilst we manifest the highest regard, we hold the truest concern for the freedom, peace and welfare of the whole British empire; convinced that under a Prince of the House of Brunswick we only can be free, and at the same time resolutely determined, that under a Prince of the House of Brunswick we will be free.

Resolved, It is the opinion of this Association, that Proclamations have never been considered as Laws of the Land, and though frequently issued under the arbitrary Reigns of the Stuarts, to serve the abominable designs of despotism, unless directed by and enforcing the Law, were opposed and resisted by our forefathers, as violent infringements on the Liberties of the People of England.

Resolved, That the present high price of the necessities of life, the decay of trade, and consequent distresses of the industrious Poor, those most useful members of the State, demand our best consideration, that Peace may no longer be the parent of Poverty and Misery, instead of the source of riches and happiness.

Resolved, That as it is declared by the Bill of Rights (Art. V) that it is the Right of the Subject to petition, we will use our best endeavours to bring to the notice of their Country those men, who have prevented the cries of the nation from being heard by his Majesty, and consequently by their miseries and complaints from being redressed.

Resolved, That if any Descendants of those illustrious Noblemen, who by their undaunted and zealous endeavours brought about the glorious Revolution, and effected the Accession, shall determine to join this Association, for the great purposes of constitutional Freedom and national Happiness, we will pay due regard to their Rank and Birth, though we shall always keep their zeal for the public Cause, and their uniform support of the principles and proceedings of their gallant and patriotic ancestors, foremost in our view, our gratitude and respect.

Signed and published by order,

THOMAS JOEL, Secretary.

We have the pleasure to assure the friends of liberty, that the most vigorous resistance to ministerial oppression will be made this session in both Houses of Parliament, by an union of the most respectable and virtuous characters in this kingdom, who are determined to exert all their strength to save their country in this crisis of her fate. A false hardened, despicable Junto, may rely on the Majority of their friends, but bad Men, in the hour of danger, can have no Cohesion; "leagues in vice, and confederacies in ill," however they may be glossed over with the specious name of Friendship, want the inherent vital principle of that virtue, a Consciousness of acting in a just Cause.

HARTFORD, November 6.

Extract of a letter from an Officer at Lake Champlain, before St. John's, October 23.

"We arrived here with our little army, for the third time, on Sunday, the 17th of September, and have kept our ground ever since. St. John's is a little ugly place, well intrenched all round, with about 500 red lobsters in it, who are constantly spitting their large plums and chestnuts at us, some of which are so hot as to crack almost where they choose, but have done us little harm. We have three batteries open, but the land here is so flat it is impossible at any place to over look them; but as we so intirely surround them, they never dare to come out to see us on any quarter, nor do they get either provisions or intelligence from any place. They are like a fox in his hole, with a dog at the mouth, that barks every time he can see but so much as his ears. It appears as though we must soon have them.

"At 8 o'clock yesterday morning a party of our troops, with the Canadians, took possession of Chambly, twelve miles north of St. John's, after a siege of 48 hours. We took in this garrison 83 Regulars, total of the prisoners (including women and children which belong to the garrison at St. John's) 180; also three small mortars, eleven swivels, with a considerable quantity of artillery. The enemy here had a schooner of 12 guns, and a large row-galley, which being unable to digest our American plums, grew sea-sick and are gone to the bottom of the Lake.

"On the whole I think we have taught them to be a little more civil, as they have been very silent for two days past. At the first of our acquaintance with them they would be bawling, "fire away you Yankee beggars"—but the tune now is, "why don't you go home? what do you come here for?" I have had several knocks with them, but, thank God, they have not hit me yet. I have lost but one man of my company as yet, viz. my first Serjeant, who was taken with Col. Allen at Montreal. This is a bad country for our troops to encamp in at this season of the year, as it is wet and cold, the land all round being one entire swamp; but I had much rather winter here than not carry our point.

"P. S. Since I wrote the above this afternoon the prisoners are come from Chambly.—83 Regulars, 1 Major, 2 Captains, and 90 women and children. Also 120 full barrels of powder."

C A M B R I D G E , November 2.

Last evening we obtained copies of three proclamations, together with a copy of an association; all of which, as so many specimens of Tyranny, we here insert, viz.

A P R O C L A M A T I O N .

By his Excellency the Hon. William Howe, Major General, and Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's forces, within the Colonies lying on the Atlantic Ocean, from Nova-Scotia to West-Florida inclusive, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS several of the inhabitants of this town have lately absconded, to join, it is apprehended, his Majesty's enemies, assembled in open rebellion; I do, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by his Majesty, forbid any person or persons whatever, not belonging to the navy, to pass from hence by water or otherwise, from the date hereof, without my order or permission given in writing. Any person or persons detected in the attempt, or who may be retaken, upon sufficient proof thereof, shall be liable to military execution; and those who escape shall be treated as traitors, by seizure of their goods and effects. All masters of transports, or other vessels, failing from hence, unless under the immediate order of Samuel Graves, Esq; Vice-Admiral of the White, &c. &c. &c. or officer commanding his Majesty's ships of war on this service for the time being, are hereby strictly forbidden to receive any person or persons on board, without my order or permission in writing. Any master or others detected in disobeying this proclamation, shall be liable to such fine and imprisonment as may be adjudged.

Given at Head-Quarters in Boston, Oct. 28, 1775.

By his Excellency William Howe, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS there is great reason to believe that many persons leaving this town by permission, have, contrary to orders, conveyed away large sums in specie, to the great inconvenience of this garrison, and detriment of his Majesty's service in general, I do hereby give notice, that any person, having leave to depart from hence, by water or otherwise, who shall be detected in an attempt to carry away more than Five Pounds in specie, as heretofore allowed, without first obtaining my particular permission for so doing, shall forfeit the whole sum discovered, and suffer such other fine and imprisonment as may be adjudged, according to the degree of offence. And for the more effectual discovery of those who shall presume to act contrary to this proclamation, I do hereby order that one half of the monies duly detected on information be given to the informer.

Given at Head-Quarters in Boston, Oct. 28, 1775.

By his Excellency William Howe, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS it is become the indispensable duty of every loyal and faithful citizen, to contribute all in his power to the preservation of order and good government in the town of Boston, I do hereby recommend, that the inhabitants do immediately associate themselves, to be formed into companies, under proper officers, selected by me from among the associators, to be solely

employed within the precincts of the town, and for the purposes above-mentioned.

That this association be opened in the council chamber, under the direction of the Hon. Peter Oliver, Foster Hutchinson and William Brown, Esquires, on Monday the 20th day of October, 1775, and continued for four days following, that no one may plead ignorance of the facts:

Out of the number of persons voluntarily entering into this association, all such as are able to discharge the duty required of them shall be properly armed, and an allowance of fuel and provisions be made to those requiring the same, equal to what is issued to his Majesty's troops within the garrison.

Given at Head-Quarters at Boston, Oct. 28, 1775.

An ASSOCIATION proposed to the loyal Citizens, agreeable to the Proclamation issued by his Excellency the Hon. Major General William Howe, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces, &c. &c. &c.

WE his Majesty's loyal subjects of the town of Boston, being sensible of the duty incumbent on us, "to do every thing in our power, to support order and good government, as well as to contribute our aid to the internal security of the town," now take this opportunity to profess our firm allegiance to his Majesty, and entire obedience to his government and laws. From a disposition to continue quiet and obedient subjects, we have generally neglected the use of arms, while those of different characters and sentiments, have been diligently endeavouring to improve themselves in that art. Upon these principles we have remained in, or fled to this town: Neither do we wish or design to leave it.

We consider it as our strongest duty to contribute our aid in promoting the peace, order, and security of the town; and are willing to be employed to these good purposes, in the ways and means suited to our capacities. To that end, we cheerfully accept the offers of his Excellency, and now voluntarily associate, for the purposes mentioned in his Proclamation; hereby promising, "That such of us as he shall think proper or able to perform the duties therein required, will be formed into companies, as therein mentioned; and will to the utmost of our power faithfully perform those services, and punctually discharge the trust reposed in us. And that such as are not able to go through those duties, will freely contribute our proportions, according to our abilities, to raise a sum of money for promoting this salutary purpose, to be applied to the use of those who are able, in such manner as the General, or those he may appoint, may think proper.

PHILADELPHIA, November 15.

In CONGRESS, Wednesday, Nov. 8, 1775.

Resolved, That all letters to and from the DELEGATES of the United Colonies, during the sessions of Congress, pass and be carried free of postage; the members having engaged, upon their honour, not to frank or inclose any letters but their own. Ordered to be published.

Extra from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

CONGRESS CHAMBER, November 9, 1775.

By authentic intelligence from London, by the last vessel, we learn, that on the 21st of August a copy of the petition to the King, which was sent from the Congress by Mr. Richard Penn, was sent to the Secretary of State for America, and on the first of September, the first moment that was permitted, the original was presented to him, which his Lordship promised to deliver to his Majesty.

His Lordship was pressed to obtain an answer, but those, who presented it, were told, "that as his Majesty did not receive it on the throne, no answer would be given."

Published by order of Congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Committee Chamber, October 31, 1775.

The Sub-Committee, appointed to receive and determine on applications for liberty to ship provisions &c. reported, that Captain Zebulon Baker, of sloop Betsey, had applied for permission to load flour, &c. for Kennebeck; and that they had forbid any immediate proceeding therein, and referred the determination thereon to the General Committee.

The Committee examined the certificate produced by Captain Baker, and some difficulties arising on a full consideration thereof, and it appearing that the said vessel is owned by Mr. Abiel Wood, of Pownalborough, who stands convicted of being an enemy to his country, by the Committee of the place where he lives; and Captain Baker's answers to sundry questions proposed by the Sub-Committee not having been satisfactory; Resolved, That as it is the duty of all persons and Committees to concur with their brethren in opinion and practice, the Sub-Committee have judged well in not permitting said vessel to be loaded; and that, in the opinion of this Committee, we ought not to have any dealings or connections whatever with said Abiel Wood, or his Agents in his behalf.

Mr. Pelatiah Webster appeared, on notice, and having given what information he could, respecting Mr. Wood, and produced the proceedings of certain other Committees in Mr. Wood's case, this Committee are of opinion, the said proceedings deserve no attention, and adhere to their judgment.

Nov. 7. Ordered, That the proceedings of this Committee, in the case of sloop Betsey, Z. Baker, Master, owned by Mr. Abiel Wood, be immediately published.

Extract from the minutes of the Committee for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia,

J. B. SMITH, Secretary.

Committee Chamber, Amwell, Hunterdon County, New-Jersey, October 2, 1775.

DIVERS complaints having been made to this Committee against Cornelius Williamson, of Amwell aforesaid, as being inimical to the liberties of America, he thereupon was cited to appear before this Committee, to which he came this day to answer, and voluntarily entered into the following acknowledgment and declaration, viz.

"As I have been charged before the Committee, for having uttered expressions derogatory to the Continental Congress, and tending to impede the opposition of my countrymen against ministerial oppression, I do hereby declare myself heartily sorry for my imprudent expressions, and do sincerely promise for the future to coincide with every measure proposed for the redress of American grievances. Witness my hand,

CORNELIUS WILLIAMSON."

Voted, That the above declaration be taken as satisfactory, and the same be published in the Pennsylvania Gazette.

By order of the Committee,

JOHN STOUT, Chairman.

City of Philadelphia, November 15, 1775.
The ASSIZE of BREAD.
Best FINE FLOUR, at Eighteen Shillings per C.
MIDDINGS, at Fifteen Shillings per C.
RYE, at Ten Shillings per C.

White Bread lb. oz.	Middl. Do. lb. oz.	Rye Do. lb. oz.
1d. loaf, is 0 7	1d. loaf, is 0 8	1d. loaf, is 0 11
2d. ditto, 0 15	2d. ditto, 1 1	2d. ditto, 1 6
3d. ditto, 1 14	3d. ditto, 2 2	3d. ditto, 2 12
4d. ditto, 3 12	4d. ditto, 4 5	4d. ditto, 5 9
5d. ditto, 5 10	5d. ditto, 6 7	5d. ditto, 8 6

PHILADELPHIA.
Extra's from the Votes of the Honourable House of REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, October 31, 1775. A. M.
A memorial from the officers of the military association of the city and liberties of Philadelphia was presented to the House, and is as follows, viz.
To the Honourable the REPRESENTATIVES of the FREEMEN of the Province of Pennsylvania, in GENERAL ASSEMBLY met.
The MEMORIAL of the Officers of the Military Association of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia.

Humbly sheweth,
THAT your memorialists have been favoured with a copy of an address, said to be that of the people called Quakers, containing matter of so much importance to the opposition now so universally gone into, against ministerial oppression, that your memorialists cannot pass it by with silence, tho' they apprehend that the contents of it cannot make the intended impression on the minds of men so enlightened as the Representatives of this province.—But as we know by fatal experience, that papers of a public nature, coming from a body of men supposed by the Ministry to have very general influence in the province, have contributed to draw upon us our present calamities, we are constrained to remonstrate against the address; and this with a view not only of expressing our abhorrence of the doctrines contained in it, but of justifying ourselves from the groundless aspersions thrown on us, among the other bodies of freemen, who, out of zeal for the public service, have presented petitions and memorials to your Honourable House.—We cannot but see with astonishment, the antiquated and absurd doctrine of passive obedience held up in this age of science, and that before the representative body of this province, whose existence as a constitutional House of Assembly depends on the contrary to this slavish opinion.—We do in the most solemn manner protest that we mean not to violate the rights of conscience as we are unjustly charged, but cannot from all the lights we are possessed of discover that, under the idea of conscientious scruples, opinions should be promulgated subversive of every political principle of that glorious constitution, to defend which we have put our lives and fortunes to the hazard, and tending to throw a damp upon the plan of opposition which alone, under God, can save from destruction this devoted country. We cannot alter the opinion we have ever held with regard to those parts of the charter quoted by the addressors, that they relate only to an exemption from any acts of uniformity in worship, and from paying towards the support of other religious establishments—than those to which the inhabitants of this province respectively belong; we know of no distinctions of sects when we meet our fellow-citizens on matters of public concern, and ask those conscientiously scrupulous against bearing arms to contribute towards the expence of our opposition, not because of their "religious persuasion," but because the general defence of the province demands it; therefore that part of the charter which relates to people not being "molested or prejudiced in their person or estate, on account of their conscientious persuasion or practice," is totally out of the question, and has been held up with a view to alarm the House with groundless apprehensions.—We beg leave to remind the Honourable House of the constant usage of the province, and that in all the wars we have been engaged in, no exemption from fines and taxations has been made in favour of any sect of people; but on the contrary, laws and ordinances have repeatedly been made for the purposes of defence, laying general impositions on the inhabitants of the province of all sects and societies.—We are however of opinion that speculative disputes should not now be gone into. The enemy are desolating our country, and danger daily awaits us. Our situation therefore furnishes us with arguments drawn from the laws of nature and reason, which transcend all local establishments. From these laws and the general principles of civil society it is undoubtedly certain, that all persons who enjoy the benefits should also bear their proportion of the burdens of the state.—We cannot conceive it to be consistent with a reasonable conscience, to acquire and engross considerable property in any country, and not part with some of it to defend the rest.—We further think that those who apply taxes, and not those whom the exigencies of the state and the weight of a majority oblige to pay them, are answerable for the consequences of such application. We conscientiously believe that no member of society should be exempted from paying a reasonable proportion of his property towards the general defence, though he may be exempted from actually bearing arms (and in such case by paying a fine for such exemption, he is in a better situation than one who risks his life in the service) and if the wealthy members of the society of Quakers are permitted to withhold their proportion, it will in some degree be an invasion of our liberty of conscience, by denying us the means of so effectually making a warlike opposition against our oppressors, which cannot be done without money. We know not what "schemes" the addressors allude to.—For our parts we have none, but to defend our lives, liberties and property, and by every lawful and reasonable mode, to obtain an equal and general contribution for this purpose from all ranks of people. We pray the House to recollect the mischievous consequences which have arisen from a former production said to come from the whole body of the people called Quakers; but which, as we have reason to believe (like that now before your Honourable House) flowed from a few individuals, who assumed to themselves the prerogative of speaking the sentiments of the whole society; and that your Honourable House will reject from their minutes their present address, which tends to shew a division among us, and therefore may be of fatal consequences to our cause.—And, as we fear the people will not longer submit to see the public burthen so unequally borne, we earnestly beg, to preserve the peace of the province, and the consequence of your Honourable House (which we would wish to govern us in this important struggle in preference to any other body) you

will be pleased to take into your consideration our former memorials relative to the Association, which we engaged in from the best of motives, and which has been solemnly approved of by a vote of your Honourable predecessors.

By order of a Board of Officers,
DANIEL ROBERDEAU, Chairman.

A Representation from the Committee of Privates of the Association belonging to the City of Philadelphia, and its Districts, was presented to the House, and follows in these words, viz.

To the Honourable the REPRESENTATIVES of the FREEMEN of the Province of Pennsylvania in GENERAL ASSEMBLY met.

WE the COMMITTEE of the Privates of the ASSOCIATION belonging to the City of Philadelphia and its Districts,

Humbly beg Leave to represent,
THAT it is with no small degree of reluctance that we are obliged either to approach this Honourable House with this our representation, or by our silence in some measure to acknowledge the claims and admit the charge of those men, who in their late address to this Honourable House stile themselves the people called Quakers, a copy of which we have seen—

"In this extraordinary address we find ourselves and others represented as men, who endeavour to induce this Honourable House to enter into measures manifestly repugnant to the laws and charter of this province, and which, if enforced, must subvert that most essential of all privileges, liberty of conscience, which they apprehend will not only encrease the public distresses, but occasion the grievous sufferings of many conscientious people of divers religious denominations, and also as persons "who" now forget the equity "and justice of their laws and government of this once peaceful province, and, by preferring our own schemes, overlook the importance of inviolably maintaining and supporting the principles of civil and religious liberty."

We beg leave to assure this Honourable House, that, we are far from wishing to do any thing which would have the remotest tendency to increase the public distresses, or to occasion the grievous sufferings of any conscientious people of any denomination whatever, and are utterly at a loss to comprehend how the prayer of our petition could interfere with the consciences of religious men.

In our petition, we prayed the Honourable House in their wisdom to recommend to their constituents some general plan of a militia law, which should equally extend to all the good people of this province, and that any indulgence which might be thought necessary to be granted by the Honourable House to any of the Freeman of the province might be equally open to all, and granted upon such terms as this Honourable House might think adequate to the many difficult and dangerous services of those, who were willing to hazard their lives and fortunes in defence of their country.

How this prayer, founded on the most certain and evident principles of equity and justice, could be construed into an endeavour to induce this Honourable House to enter into measures manifestly repugnant to the laws and charter of this province, and which, if enforced, must subvert that most essential of all privileges, liberty of conscience, surpasses all the ideas we had ever formed of the power of religious prejudices.

That religion which teaches to deny the demand of justice and equity, cannot be of God; nor will the conscience which is influenced thereby meet with his approbation.—Those who believe the scriptures must acknowledge that civil government is of divine institution, and the support of it enjoined to christians, and it is not consonant to the divine wisdom to enjoin and forbid the same thing at the same time. As your addressors have not pointed out any law of the province to which the prayer of your petitioners is so manifestly repugnant, we beg to be indulged with the liberty of doubting the existence of any such, and as to the 35th section of laws agreed upon in England the fifth day of the third month one thousand six hundred and eighty-two, we would pass it over as a section which we apprehend none but your addressors would apply to the present purpose.

With regard to arguments drawn from our charter we would observe, that the great law of self-preservation is equally binding with the letter of written charters, nor can it be supposed that a people will be reaped out of their liberty, and every thing they hold dear, by an over-ruite scanning of them.

Nevertheless, with regard to that clause of the charter of privileges on which they ultimately found their claim to a total exemption from contributing their just proportion towards the public expence incurred in defence of our privileges;

We would with all due submission and deference represent to this Honourable House, that the honourable and worthy Proprietor William Penn had no right, power or authority to grant privileges further than was granted to him by the Royal charter, and that the Royal prerogative of the King of Great-Britain does not comprehend any right or authority in the crown to grant any exemption from supporting the constitution and government to any man or set of men on any pretence whatever. This is a power unknown to the crown, and therefore could never be granted by the King to the worthy Proprietor, who granted the charter of privileges.

Liberty of conscience is so sacred a thing that it ought ever to be preserved inviolate, and we will always rejoice to see any body of men assert their right to it. But when, under pretence of this liberty, the very existence of civil government is struck at, we beg leave to represent that either the liberty claimed must be given up or the government dissolved; and this we apprehend to be the case when any of the members of a community, from a claim of religious liberty, refuse to support the society to which they belong, and under which they claim this very privilege.

That the clause, which they quote, never did, or could, extend to such exemptions on any pretence whatever, is plain from itself, because the persons, who have a right to claim the liberty granted therein, are by that very clause made to "profess themselves obliged to live quietly under the civil government," which cannot possibly be when they refuse to support the measures often necessary to its very existence.

Moreover, it is plain that the worthy Proprietor, who granted this charter, never meant nor intended any such thing by the liberty of conscience therein mentioned, inasmuch as it would have been contrary to the 16th section of the Royal charter granted by the King, and accepted by the Proprietor, who, as they inform this Honourable House in their address, was united with them in religious

profession and principles, which is as follows: "And because in so remote a country, and situate near many barbarous nations, the incursions, as well of the savages themselves as of other enemies, pirates and robbers, may probably be feared; therefore we have given, and for us, our heirs and successors, do give power by these presents to the said William Penn, his heirs and assigns, by themselves or their Captains, or other their officers, to levy, muster and train all sorts of men, of what condition soever, or whereforever born, in the said province of Pennsylvania, for the time being, and to make war, and to pursue the enemies and robbers aforesaid, as well by sea as by land, even without the limits of the said province, and, by God's assistance, to vanquish and take them, and being taken, to put them to death, by the law of war, or save them at their pleasure, and to do all and every other thing, which unto the charge and office of a Captain General of an army belongeth, or hath accustomed to belong, as fully and freely as any Captain General of an army hath ever had the same."

This section of the Royal charter, together with the clause in the charter of privileges, which the addressors have quoted, shew evidently, that the proprietor William Penn never intended to grant an exemption from paying their just proportion towards the support of any power necessary for the good government of the province, whether civil or military, and therefore can with no degree of decent modesty be pleaded in the present, or any other case of the same kind. Besides, it is well known, that no such claim of exemption from contributing their just proportion towards the support of any civil or military measure, entered into for the maintaining of the government against either external or internal enemies, has ever been granted the society, on account of any such scruple of conscience, in any part of the British empire, though, as the addressors alledge, the society has existed for upwards of an hundred years, during which period it has been obliged to, and still does, pay taxes, levied for the purpose of defraying the expences of military expeditions, both here and in Europe; nor do we recollect to have found the payment of such taxes on the list of grievances annually made out by the society, though they duly commemorate those to which the clause in the charter of privileges is evidently directed.

Thus their own practice becomes a strong proof against them, and shews at least that, if their religious principles are abridged, we are not the authors of the abridgment. Our petition is, that the scale of justice may hang even, and if there are such consciences as scruple to have impartial justice administered, we pray that this Honourable House may, in their wisdom, discountenance them; for if such scruples once obtain favour from government, it is plain who are most likely to claim and reap the benefit of them.

We desire to conclude by assuring this Honourable House, that we are determined, to the utmost of our power, to support the liberties of America, and to inform them, that as we ask no partial favour for ourselves, so we request that it may not be granted to others: We therefore beg that the prayer of our petition may obtain the most serious attention of this Honourable House.

Signed by order of the Committee,
WILLIAM ADCOCK, President.

Ordered, That the military commissions sent to the House from the Congress be delivered by the clerk of the House to the respective officers.

CURTIS CLAY

HAS removed to the east side of Second-street, a little above Race-street, nearly opposite the Sign of the Buck, where he has for sale, for cash only, the following Goods, viz. Drab coloured broadcloths, Manchester velvets and velveteens, black plush, everlastings, cambrics, worked damasks, calimancoes, durants, tammies, shalons, rattains, doreteens, striped yard wide stuffs, black ruffs, worked breeches patterns, worked, cotton and thread hose; silk, worked and thread mitts; purple and coloured lamb gloves and mitts; calicoes, chintz, and cottons; printed linen handkerchiefs, plain and natted silk gauzes, catgut, Paris net, muslins, humburs, book muslins, book muslin handkerchiefs, a great variety of ribbons; brown, striped and white flowered mantuas, yellow silk damask, narrow perfumes and farfennets, black mode, table cloths, fans, knee garters, tapes, black cravats, death head and basket coat and vest buttons, nonpareils, Leghorn and chip hats, worked bindings, silk ferrets, Scotch and pound threads, childrens knives, scissors, corkeraws, metal coat and vest buttons, snuff boxes, shoe, and knee buckles, razors, jewellers, and a variety of other articles.

GEORGE SCHLOSSER, in Second-street, HAS One Hundred Pieces, Broad and Forest Cloths on Hand yet, from Four to Eight Shillings Sterling, which he will sell at a Cent. Likewise an Assortment of Shop Goods, which he will sell low. And as he intends to leave off keeping Shop, therefore desires all those whose Accounts are past due, to discharge the same.

TO BE SOLD BY
SAMUEL SHAW,

At his STORE, in Water-street, the Corner of Arch-street, The following Articles, for CASH, viz.

PINK, sky blue, pea green, black and cloth coloured calimancoes, ditto durants, coarse and fine shalons, Venetian corded poplins, tammies, cambrictees, a few dozen mens ribbed worked stockings, boys and girls—ditto, womens cotton ditto, barley corn chocolate ground calicoes, ditto cottons, kenting and cotton small handkerchiefs, 1/2 ell white perfumes, cordery, spotted velvet, 9-qr. 10-qr. Flanders ticks, double and single worked damasks, cambricks and lawns in pieces and patches, satin and Persian ribbons; black, blue, and red threads; nankeen ditto; Scotch and Nuns ditto; silk ferrets, tapes, bobbins, coron and thread laces, Tulley and Scotch gartering; broad worked and coat bindings, ditto common; and best blue point needles; a variety of shoe and knee buckles; a small assortment of cutlery, jews-harps, HV gimblets, razors; plasters, primmers, Dill-worth's spelling books, knives and forks, mens and boys felt hats, swan shot, mace and cinnamon, and a variety of other articles.

CASH will be GIVEN, at the MANUFACTORY in Market-street.

For a Quantity of FLAX, HEMP and WOOL.

To be LETT, and entered upon immediately.

THE Dwelling-House, Wharf, Stores and POT-ASH Works, in complete Order, now occupied by the Subscriber, in Water-street, above Race-street. Enquire of
MARY RHEA.

THIS is to give notice to all whom it may concern, that we, the subscribers, now confined in the goal of the county of Salem, West-Jersey, for debt, intend to apply to the Honourable the Legislature of the said province of New-Jersey, at their next sitting, for an Act to relieve our persons from the said confinement.
LEWIS SMITH,
TIMOTHY CUNNER.

Philadelphia, November 6, 1775.

PROPOSALS

For PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION, A TREATISE OF FORTIFICATION, in the Manner now practised in Europe: Likewise that made use of in America the late War. With an Edition of Geometry. The whole to be illustrated with 32 Copper-plates. By THOMAS HANSON.

16. The Work to be published in a Series of Numbers, printed in Quarto, with the same Letter as the Prussian Evolutions.

20. Each Number to contain eight Pages, and a Copper-plate or Plates, that they demonstrate.

23. One Number to be delivered to the Subscribers every two Weeks.

24. The Price to Subscribers will be Six-pence per Number, to be paid at delivering thereof.

25. As soon as a sufficient Number of Subscribers approves of these Conditions, the Work will be engraved and put to the Press. And, it is thought, the first Number may be published in three Weeks Time.

Subscriptions are received by the Printers hereof; Mr. John Dunlap, Printer, in Market-street; Captain William Bradford, at the London Coffee-house; Mr. John Douglass M'Dougall, Book-binder, Chestnut-street; and by the Author, in Elfreth's-alley, between Arch and Race-streets, Philadelphia.

N. B. The Prussian Evolutions are published this Day, and now delivering out by the Author.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Monday, the 20th day of November inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Jacob Mang, in Paf-yunk, all the estate for life of Thomas James, of and in a certain neat messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, with the appurtenances, situate on the westerly side of Paf-yunk road, containing 12½ acres; bounded by lands of John Lowmes, Jonathan Shoemaker, and others; late the estate of the said Thomas James; seized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Wednesday, the 22d day of November inst. on the premises, in Germantown, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain stone messuage and other improvements, and lot or piece of ground, part whereof is meadow ground, situate on the westerly side of Germantown main road, in Germantown aforesaid, with the appurtenances, containing 6 acres; bounded by lands of Jacob Hall, and others: Also a certain other piece of ground, situate in the township of Germantown aforesaid, and contiguous to the Bristol township line, containing 4 acres; bounded by land of James Biddle, Esq; and others: subject to a right of dower; late the estate of John Adam Hogermood; seized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Friday, the 24th day of November inst. at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Adam Painter, adjoining the Skippack creek, on Manatawny road, a certain stone messuage or tenement, and tract or piece of land thereto belonging, with the appurtenances, situate in the township of Perkiomen and Skippack, containing about 27 acres; bounded by lands of Eliza Davis and others, and the said great road; late the estate of Daniel Marcellier; seized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 25th day of November inst. at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Henry Dering, jun. at Stony-batter, on the Pott's-Grove road, in New-Hanover township, a certain messuage or tenement, and tract or piece of land, situate in the township of Frankford and New-Hanover, containing about 20 acres; bounded by lands of Jacob Grubb, Valentine Crouse, Samuel Musselman, and John Linderman; late the estate of William Boulton; seized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, November 6, 1775.

FOURTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

LAST night WAS STOLEN out of DANIEL WILLIAMS'S pasture on the fourth side of the Negroes burying ground, in this city, two HORSES, and a small MARE, one a large dark bay, about 15 hands high, 9 years old, trots and paces, his mane trimmed pretty close on the near side, carries himself well, mealy nose, mane and tail darker than his body; the other a black horse, 7 years old, a large blaze, 4 white feet, and a white spot under his tail, and is near 15 hands high, trots high and hard, and carries his head high; the other a small bay mare that trots and canters well, and can pace a little, she was just come a long journey, and may have some saddle marks on her back. Whoever takes up said creatures, and secures them, so that the subscriber may have them again, shall have Six Dollars reward, and reasonable charges paid, and Three Pounds for the thief, if taken, so as to be brought to justice. DANIEL WILLIAMS.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on the 17th day of November next, on the premises, a certain messuage or tenement, and tract or parcel of land, situate in Sadsbury township, in the county of Chester, containing 132 acres; bounded by lands of John Truman, John Elton, and others; late the estate of David M'Clure; seized and taken in execution by NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on the 23d day of November inst. one full half part of one sixth part of an iron forge, flitting-mill, grist-mill, saw-mill, and two tracts of land, one containing 129 acres, and allowance, situate in Aston, Thornbury and Middletown; and the other containing three acres, situate in Thornbury township, in the county of Chester; bounded by lands of Joseph Taubot, Isaac Taylor, and others; at the same time will be sold, horses, cows, and sundry household goods; late the estate of James Thomson; seized and taken in execution by NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on the 24th day of November inst. a tract of 184½ acres, and 38 perches of land, and allowance, situate in Thornbury township; a tract of 126½ acres and 34 perches, and allowance, in West-Bradford township; the fourth part of three acres in Thornbury; and the moiety of two tracts of land, one situate in Thornbury, containing 216½ acres and 31 perches, and the other in West-Bradford, containing 31½ acres and 37 perches; (three acres of the first tract, and the right of Sarah Pierce in the two last, excepted) bounded by lands of Richard Parks, James Thomson, Perfor Fraser, and others; late the estate of Isaac Taylor; seized and taken in execution by NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on the 25th day of November inst. a certain messuage or tenement, and tract of land, situate in West-Calm township, in the county of Chester, containing 187 acres; bounded by lands of Robert Gamble, Alexander Rogers, William Davison, and others; late the estate of James Martin; seized and taken in execution by NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on the 27th day of November inst. a certain messuage or tenement, and tract of land, situate in Tredyffrin township, Chester county, containing 140 acres; bounded by lands of David Havard, Joseph Mitchell, and others; late the estate of Benjamin Davis; seized and taken in execution by NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

At the house of Patrick Colwin, by public VENDUE, on Saturday, the second day of December next, A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate on the river Delaware, in the Falls township, between the two Petries, containing about 370 acres, a proportional part meadow, arable and woodland, being part of the real estate of Langhorn Biles, deceased; the advantages of the situation in point of prospects, fishing and fowling, are equal to any on the river, and are too well known to require a particular detail. The terms of payment, which will be made easy, will be made known at the day of sale, or any time before, by applying to JOHN ABRAHAM DENORMANDIE, GILBERT HICKS, THOMAS YARDLEY, Executors.

October 30, 1775.

WHEREAS the subscriber, John Spring, of Easton, in the county of Northampton, proposes to ride POST, and to go the following courses, viz. To leave Philadelphia every Wednesday evening, from now to the first of January next; and from the first of January to the first of April, once every fortnight; and from the said first of April to the first of January every week, to go by the way of Germantown, Bufile-town, Four-lane-end, Newtown, Durham, Easton, Bethlehem, and the town of Northampton. All Gentlemen and Ladies who are pleased to encourage this undertaking, may depend upon being punctually served, and that the greatest care will be taken of such letters, or other things, as shall be delivered to

John Spring, do recommend the above named John Spring as a Rider, as we believe he will perform his duty therein faithfully and honestly, he having been a resident in Easton for upwards of thirteen years, where he has, during that time, behaved himself very well. Dated at Easton, the 23d day of October; signed, Lewis Gordon, Esq; Henry Fullert, Esq; Dr. Andrew Ledlie, Jacob Orndt, Esq; Harman Shnyder, Adam Johe, Myer Hart, Christian Streight, Isaac Sidman.

West Nantmill, October 24, 1775.

WHEREAS the Subscriber executed seven Bonds, bearing Date the 7th of May, 1774, to Samuel Elliot, of Carnarvon Township, in Lancaster County, and witnessed by William Brown, James Galt, and Alexander Brown; one of said Bonds for Forty Pounds, payable 12 Months after Date; the other six for Twenty-five Pounds each, one of which payable 18 Months after the Forty Pound Bond, and the others yearly, till the Whole should be paid; which said Bonds were given for the Purchase of 119 Acres of Land, in West Nantmill Township; but it appears, by the last Will of said Samuel Elliot's Father, that the Land is firmly entailed, so that he cannot make a good Title for the same; these are therefore to forewarn all Persons from taking Assignment of said Bonds, as I will not pay them.

FIVE POUNDS Reward. MADE his escape from the subscriber, on the 30th day of October last, a certain Samuel Hillsey, by trade a Taylor, a well made fellow, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, a scar on one of his cheeks, straight black hair; had on, when he went away, a new dark-brown broadcloth coat, with washed steel buttons, a lightish blue vest and dark-blue breeches. Whoever apprehends the said Hillsey, so that he may be had again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by JACOB LAWRIE, Deputy Constable.

Talbot County, Maryland, October 30, 1775.

FIVE POUNDS Reward. RUN away from the subscriber, on the night of 21st inst. a man and woman, convicts, viz. William Manly, a well made man, 5 feet 8 inches high, 25 or 30 years of age, with black hair cut short, of a furly bad countenance, is a labourer, and understands horses; had on, when he went away, a short blue coat, about half worn, and either a light coloured spotted jean, or a brown cloth jacket, flannel drawers, strong self-grey knit stockings, and strong English made shoes; is an impudent active fellow, and speaks the North of England dialect. Anne Wilfong, who calls herself the aforesaid Manly's wife, is a thin looking woman, 5 feet 2 inches high, about 40 or 45 years of age, speaks the same dialect as Manly, and is in a tolerable good working dress. Whoever takes up and secures the above convicts, so that I get them again, shall receive, if taken in this province, Forty Shillings for the man, and Twenty Shillings for the woman; and if taken up out of this province, Three Pounds for the man, and Two Pounds for the woman. They stole, and took with them, a frying-pan, a copper tea-kettle, several Irish linen shirts, and sundry provisions, &c. There is reason to believe they have got a false pass, and are making for Philadelphia; they were seen near Queen's-Town, in Queen-Anne's county, on Sunday, the 22d instant, about noon, and at Warwick, in Cecil county, on Wednesday morning following.

WAS STOLEN, last night, out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in the Borough of Chester, a BAY HORSE, 13 hands high, a large star in his forehead, black mane and tail, very bushy, has a mark at the root of his right ear under his forehead, paces and trots, shod before, has a lump on one of his fore legs, between the knee and the fetlock joint, lately trimmed on the top of the head. The supposed thief is one WELCH, about 5 feet 10 inches high, with a large scar on one of his cheeks, has just got a new suit of clothes, viz. a new claret coloured coat, with a deep purple cotton velvet cape, a scarlet coating jacket, a light coloured coating fur-tout: He had with him, a large raw boned BAY HORSE, about 15 hands high: It is supposed he will make towards New-York, is well acquainted over the continent. Whoever will secure the thief and horse, shall have FIVE POUNDS, or FIVE DOLLARS for the horse only.

Nov. 4, 1775. DAVID COWLAND, senior. Strayed or STOLEN, out of a pasture near this Borough, about the first of this month, A bright BAY HORSE, 15 hands high, 6 years old, paces and trots, no brand nor white mark, a large head, a small neck and narrow breast, carries well, and when rode had a little puff of wind appears on the near side of his neck, where he is trimmed for the bride, a round body and high crupper bone. Whoever takes up the said horse, and secures him, so that the owner may have him again, shall have THIRTY SHILLINGS reward, paid by JOHN YARNALL.

WAS STOLEN, out of the dwelling-house of Richard Miles, on the 13th day of this instant, A SILVER WATCH, with a china face, the outside case has a small dent in it, the maker's name J. Bradford, London, No. 384, the second figure dull scarcely perceptible, with a glass seal set in brass, and brass key fastened by a leather string, though very probable may be taken off. Any person detecting the same, so that the owner may get it again, shall have THIRTY SHILLINGS reward, by applying to either EDWARD JONES, or RICHARD MILES.

Now selling off, for cash, by ALEXANDER BARTRAM, In Market-street, next door to the Indian King, A GENERAL assortment of MERCHANDIZE, suitable to the season; amongst which are, a variety of CLOTHS and TRIMMINGS, such as scarlet, buff, blue, brown, green, and drab colours; ribbed and plain worsted, thread, cotton, and silk stockings, &c. &c. All persons indebted to him are desired to make immediate payment, otherwise their accounts will be put in suit, without further notice, as he purposes to leave the city in a short time.

Just published, and to be sold by

FRANCIS BAILEY,

Printer, near the Market, in King-street, Lancaster, THE LANCASTER ALMANACK, for the year 1776. Containing the motions of the sun and moon; the true places and aspects of the planets; the rising and setting of the sun; the rising, setting and fouthing of the moon; the lunations, conjunctions, eclipses; rising, setting and fouthing of the planets; length of days; judgment of the weather; festivals and other remarkable days; high water at Philadelphia; tables of interest at 6 and 7 per cent. a table of the value and weight of coins; Quakers yearly meetings; fairs, courts, roads, &c. Also a number of useful and instructive essays, selected from good authors, viz. A new method of making hay, which saves one third of the time and labour usually employed, and by which that valuable vegetable is better made than by the customary practice. Of the West-Indies; illustrated with a neat and accurate map of those islands. Anecdote of the great Dr. Desaguliers. The character and prayer of Prince Eugene. Excellent remedies for several disorders incident to the human body, viz. For the dry belly ach; nervous cholic, inflammatory fevers; scald head; wasting away of children; worms, &c. Cures for sundry diseases in horses, viz. For a horse pricked in the shoeing; for a horse or cow that maketh red water; for foulness of the yard; for the swick-cut, or hewing on the legs; for the wind-cholick, &c. POETRY. A moral reflection on the last day of the last year. The passing-bell. An ode written in sickness. An epigram. The robber robbed. The Atheist and acorn. The kite, or pride must have a fall. Liberty-tree, a new song, &c. &c.

At the same place may be had, a general assortment of blanks, primers, catechisms, &c. &c. And where all manner of printing-work in the English and German languages, is carefully and expeditiously performed. German Calendars, for the year 1776, may be had of said printer.

Those Gentlemen who have taken in Subscriptions for SCHEMA SACRUM, &c. are requested to send them to the Printer aforesaid, as the Work is now in the Press, and will be published with all possible expedition.

TO BE SOLD FOR CASH, or on a short CREDIT, by DANIEL WILLIAMS, and SONS, At their STORE, in FRONT-STREET, between MARKET and CHESTNUT-STREETS,

A VARIETY of Articles, suitable to the present Season, which were imported last Fall from London, Bristol, and Liverpool, &c. They have also to dispose of, a good Assortment of superfine, middling, and coarse BOULTING-CLOTHS, at a very moderate Price.

October 17, 1775. 6w. TO THE INGENIOUS, And those desirous of encouraging a useful and additional knowledge in NAVIGATION.

FROM many years experience at sea, I have found the advantage of finding the latitude of any place by two altitudes of the sun, which is independent of the sun's meridian altitude: This advantage is so well known to all masters who have the care of ships, that it needs no explanation; this knowledge shall be made so plain and easy as to be understood by the meanest capacity, and will be advantageous in saving many lives, and immense sums that are lost for want of this knowledge. I have seen several pamphlets wrote on this subject, by those who knew so little of what they aimed at, as not to have given any proof for the latitude found, which renders their method useless. Seeing those errors, and in what manner the public has been imposed on, and having a natural desire to serve mankind, I am induced to write a treatise on finding latitude by two altitudes of the sun, which shall be far superior to any thing of this kind that I have ever seen or heard of; this, with proper time tables I intend to calculate, and other knowledge useful in Navigation, will complete the book, which I offer the public for much less than the value, considering the vast trouble, care and time, it has engaged the author's attention: It is thought, by the best judges, to be cheap at Half a Guinea, to be paid one half at the time of subscribing, and the other half to be paid on the delivery of the book, which shall be printed in Philadelphia, in as short a time as possible, allowing time for subscriptions. As this is the first book of this kind wrote by an American, it is hoped it will meet with all proper encouragement, not only in this, but all other governments in America, especially by those who may be interested in it. Subscriptions will be taken in Philadelphia by the ingenious Mr. David Rittenhouse, by Messieurs Hall and Sellers, and by the author at the London Coffee-house. Notice will be given when the books are ready to be called for, by the public's most humble servant, JOHN RAINS.

TO BE SOLD, THE Time of an Irish SERVANT LAD, who has three Years and seven Months to serve. Enquire of Mr. JAMES WHITEHEAD, at the Work-house.

WHEREAS JOHN LEE, of Philadelphia, obtained a Bond, the 30th of June, of us, the Subscribers, conditioned for the payment of One Hundred and Sixty-three Pounds Five Shillings, payable the 15th of October instant. And whereas the said John Lee hath not fulfilled his covenants and agreements, for which the said Bond was given; these are to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of said Bond, as we shall dispute the payment.

ABRAHAM CHAPMAN, JOSEPH CHAPMAN, JOSEPH OLDEN, DAVID OLDEN.

October 19, 1775. TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD. RUN away, the 16th of June last, from the subscriber, living in Philadelphia, an Irish servant lad, named JAMES ANGUS, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a fair complexion, a little peck-marked, black curly hair; had on a felt hat, a brown cloth coat, his other clothes not remembered; he went away in company with a lad of the name of THREW, who came over with him from Belfast, in the ship Prosperity, Capt. William McCulloch; he went away under pretence of getting his redemption-money, and said they intended to go to some iron-works in Lancaster county, but have not since been heard of. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, so as his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JOSEPH McCULLOCH.

TO BE SOLD, THE Time of an Apprentice Lad, a Shoemaker by Trade; he is strong and hearty, and a good Workman both on Men's and Women's Shoes. He is willing to serve his Time out either in the City or Country, and has better than two Years to serve. Enquire of the PRINTER.

WHEREAS WILLIAM COCHRAN, of the town of Carlisle, in the county of Cumberland, obtained three BONDS of me, the subscriber, for the sum of Forty-five Pounds, lawful money of Pennsylvania, dated the 31st of March, 1775, and payable in manner following, viz. One of Twenty Pounds, on the 8th of April, 1776; one of Twenty Pounds, on the 8th of April, 1777; and the other for Five Pounds, on the 8th of April, 1778; for a tract of land, in Derry township, Cumberland county; for which said land, the said William Cochran has not a sufficient right thereto, and therefore is not capable as yet to make me a good title. These are therefore to forewarn all people from taking an assignment on said bonds, as I am resolved not to pay them until obliged by law.

October 3, 1775. ROBERT CHAMBERS. TWO healthy Dutch SERVANT LADS, and a WOMAN; they have each more than 3 years to serve, and would suit either town or country: The present owner having no employment for them, is the reason of their being offered for sale. Enquire of the PRINTER.